

## THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN.

THE REPUBLICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.  
Published Every Day in the Year.

THE ONLY REPUBLICAN PAPER IN PHOENIX.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
Daily, per week, by carrier, \$ .25  
Daily, per month, by mail, 1.00  
Daily, three months, by mail, 2.50  
Daily, six months, by mail, 5.00  
Daily, one year, by mail, 10.00  
Weekly, per month, .75  
Weekly, per quarter, 2.25  
Weekly, per six months, 4.50  
Weekly, per year, 8.50  
Entered at the postoffice as matter of the second class.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN will be out on Thursday. Get a sample copy.

ARIZONANS should be duly grateful for the delightfully balmy summer season.

The California horses are maintaining the reputation of the Golden State breeding.

So we are to be sued for libel, and by a man of whom we had never before heard.

PALO ALTO stock farm continues to smash records and to gladden the heart of Senator Stanford.

The weather clerks and undertakers seem to be standing in together down in the Mississippi valley.

THERE MUST have been "a pressure on the Gulf Coast" yesterday, as the weather reports say. At any rate it was quite warm in the interior.

DESPITE the appeal by the Democrats in Congress, the country doesn't seem to rise like one man to protest against the passage of the Federal election law.

ACCORDING to the census returns thus far furnished, Minneapolis would seem to have the bugle on St. Paul by nearly 100,000. There will be a heap of trouble up about the head of navigation on the Mississippi.

The Senate isn't doing much speech making these days, but a considerable amount of good, solid work is being turned out. It is getting pretty warm in Washington and Congressmen are showing a disposition to go home.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA Democrats are organizing clubs favorable to Mayor Ford, of San Francisco for Governor. A good, honest, clean-handed man, he would be a splendid candidate and one hard to beat. Such a nomination would mean a clean campaign.

A CHINESE railroad through to the Russian frontier, such as is hinted at in dispatches in today's REPUBLICAN, would open up an immense area of country hitherto inaccessible. In a civilizing sense, as well as a military, this road would be of the highest importance.

THE necessity of Federal control of elections has long been recognized by all honest observers of political affairs. Tens and hundreds of thousands of citizens in the South have been disfranchised by the shotgun. The new law would put a stop to this. Hence the howl from the Solid South.

THE building of a good wagon road to the Bradshaws is a matter of vital importance to the city and the entire valley, and should be urged by the business community. Several thousands of men are at work in these hills. They are taking out rich ores and lots of it. They need an outlet to the railroad and a more convenient supply point. With a little effort this trade can be drawn to Phoenix. Are not the prospective returns sufficiently inviting to merit an effort?

IT is safe to say that the Federal election bill will be passed by both Houses of Congress and that it will become a law. Honest and equitable representation in Congress demands a law of this character. That it will be obnoxious to sections where elections have simply been farces and where a minority has dominated over the majority with shotguns goes without saying, but it is the government's plain duty to protect the rights of every voter and that is all this law contemplates.

THE REPUBLICAN is of the mind that the personal difficulties between the *Gazette* and Colonel Masten should be settled in some way so as not to threaten a real injury to the city. The railroad company will, undoubtedly, on second thought, recognize that they have exaggerated the importance of the *Gazette's* "little pleasantries" and abandon the idea of removing their headquarters to Tempe. Such a movement would be a rank injustice to a community that is not antagonistic to the company.

THAT is a cold-blooded tale of murder that comes from Amite City, Georgia. The chronicler coolly tells us that there had been some agitation among the negroes, with a view of insisting on increased wages. Two hundred armed men—of the superior race, of course—early one morning bravely rode into town and chivalrously shot down and murdered one Howard and seriously wounded two other negroes. Three others were whipped and ordered to leave town. Then, without any pretense of warrant of law, houses were searched and shotguns, rifles and revolvers carried off. The final excuse offered for these murders and thefts, for that is what these acts are under the law, is that "the negroes have been bold of late." Bah. These acts are not the work of a brave, chivalrous people, but of a set of cowardly assassins who rule by superior organization. And yet they don't want the National government to extend its protecting wings over these American citizens. But it will and it does so none too soon.

## MORMONISM.

THE REPUBLICAN yesterday gave very extended space to B. F. Johnson, in which Mr. Johnson vainly endeavored to gain sympathy for what the Mormons are generally pleased to call their "marrydom," beginning in Ohio in 1837 and ending in Salt Lake City in 1847.

Mr. Johnson, it will be remembered, is the Johnson heretofore referred to by the REPUBLICAN as of many families and of children about one hundred. He also appeared in an open letter in the *Gazette* addressed to Governor Woley, in which he openly defended polygamy and asserted that Christ was born of polygamous parentage.

The general charge made against Mormons, by all others, is that they are not truthful, and Mr. Johnson seems to be no exception to that general charge. Mr. Johnson claims that all that was right or good was taught and fully practiced by the Mormons in Ohio, Missouri or Illinois and ascribes exactly the opposite to the surrounding citizens. This statement bears its own condemnation on its face, for the people of these various states are celebrated as being law abiding, order loving people, and the very fact that a sect or body of people have been driven out from among the people of these states is in itself circumstantial evidence against the sect or body of people who had been so driven out.

History, however, is not silent on this point. Delegate Fred T. DuBois, in his speech before the United States Senate committee on Territories on January 13, 1890, after describing the wanderings from Ohio to Nauvoo, says: "They flourished in Nauvoo under a city charter obtained from the State. They soon established an independent government and began again an open and notorious career of crime, and the result was practical, civil war, riot and bloodshed. I will not detain you at this time with a recital in detail of the crimes that led up to their banishment, first from Ohio, next from Missouri and afterward from Illinois. It would seem from the statement of chroniclers then living among them and who have left a record of their criminal doings that robbery, arson, grand larceny, counterfeiting and murder were the more common crimes, accompanied by sexual crimes beyond description."

This was a public speech delivered before the United States Senate Committee, and with the Mormon Delegate Caine of Utah, and other high Mormons present, and to this day remains unanswered.

Mr. Johnson does tell one truth, though not intentionally, when he says: "The criminal docket of our city and county was familiar with the names only of our enemies." Circumstances considered, it takes a very hardened old criminal to make such a statement, yet, of the truth of it we are forced to believe by the following remarkable court order. In all probability Mr. Johnson was one of the actors who occasioned this remarkable order, if not actually a member of the Grand Jury who saw to it that "the criminal dockets were familiar with the names only of our enemies." That order says: "To crown all, the Grand Jury, sworn to perform a high public duty, has lent itself as a willing instrument, \* \* \* and a most willing inclination has been manifested to prosecute Indians and other persons not Mormons for their offenses, while Mormon murderers or thieves are allowed to go unpunished."

On the 4th day of April, 1890, Judge Cradlebaugh caused the following order to be entered on the records of his court, to-wit:

This court has sought diligently and faithfully to do its duty, to administer the laws of the United States and of this Territory. It could have no other object. But at every turn it has had to encounter difficulties and embarrassments. Men high in authority in the Mormon Church, as well as men holding civil authority under the Territorial government, seem to have conspired to obstruct the course of public justice and to cripple the earnest efforts of this court. The whole community presents a united and organized opposition to the proper administration of justice, every art and every expedient has been employed to cover up and conceal crimes committed by Mormons. Witnesses have been prevented by threats of violence from obeying the summons of this court; others that have testified have been driven to seek safety in the protection of the United States troops stationed near here—who it is proper to say are here on the requisition of the court, and for whose presence the court is responsible. The absolute necessity of having these troops here has been duly demonstrated by all that has transpired during the session of the court. To crown all, the grand jury, sworn to perform a high public duty, has lent itself as a willing instrument to this organized opposition to the laws of the country and refused to meet its obligations. A most willing inclination has been manifested to prosecute Indians and other persons, not Mormons, for their offenses, while Mormon murderers and thieves are allowed to go unpunished. This court has determined, as its action manifests, that it will not be used by this community for its protection alone, but that it will do justice to all, or it will do nothing. Not being able to do this, the court now adjourns without day.

JOHN CRADLEBAUGH,  
Judge Second Judicial District.

Mr. Johnson says "crimes within the pales of Mormon fellowship could not escape my knowledge." The above court order and its surroundings must therefore have been within the personal knowledge of Mr. B. F. Johnson, as must also the scenes and surroundings of the Mountain Meadow massacre, even if he was not an actual participant therein—a crime already proved against the Mormon Church, and for which certain of their members have already paid the death penalty. By this letter and his claim to full knowledge of all "crimes within the pales of Mormon fellowship," Mr. Johnson subjects himself to a suspicion that it would be well for the authorities to take notice of.

The Republican party should not only make Mormonism an issue, but should use Mr. Johnson and his self-made record as typical of the Mormon Church living, as his own record states, for over half a century as an acting participant in all that hideous record of the Mormon Church, yet like the church, he denies the past and attempts to claim virtues where none were ever known to exist—or as Delegate DuBois says: "I know of no crime that is not by history charged to them."

## WHAT IS THE HERALD?

The *Herald* is N. A. Morford, that and simply that, just as the REPUBLICAN

has before remarked, and as to what N. A. Morford is, his worst enemy could not do him more harm than by presenting any honest man the files of the *Herald* to read.

Irresponsible trash, such as the column editorial given in Saturday's *Herald*, requires no answer from any one whose name is mentioned therein. The REPUBLICAN is justly proud of its own political record, and the jealous snarling and snapping of Mr. Morford is totally immaterial to us. Snarl away Mr. *Herald* if it pleases you, for it does no one else any harm.

## DOING GOOD WORK.

Fruit of Dr. MacLennan's Labors in Phoenix.

THE MOST STUBBORN DISEASES YIELD.

Spontaneous Testimonials from Well Known Citizens of the Salt River Valley.

A reporter overheard, on Washington street, yesterday, a conversation that interested him greatly. Peter Rasmussen, a well-known farmer located a few miles below Phoenix, was replying to the congratulation of a friend upon his very apparent improvement in health.

"Yes," said Mr. Rasmussen, "my condition of comparative health is indeed wonderful, when it is considered that but a few weeks ago I was but a physical wreck. With kidney and liver deranged to such a degree that physicians had practically given me up as incurable, I lost all hope and made my will with the full expectation of dying within a short time. While I was in this condition of mind and body, Joe Gilmour came to me and counseled that I visit Dr. MacLennan. I expressed the opinion that my case was beyond the reach of human skill, but he persisted and fairly packed me off to see the Doctor, telling me on the way of the almost marvelous manner in which he himself had been cured. The first treatment at the hands of Dr. MacLennan gave me strength and hope and today I am well. I cannot speak in too high terms of the physician who has done all this for me. His work is marvelous and every day I hear of cases of sickness equal to mine in severity that have yielded to his skill."

GILMOUR'S EVIDENCE.  
Pursuing the subject the reporter called around on Mr. Gilmour. He is a member of the thriving firm of Gilmour Bros., blacksmiths, whose extensive shops occupy the southwest corner of Center and Adams.

In response to a query relative to his recovery from sickness, he emphatically said: "I owe my restoration to health to the treatment I have received from Dr. MacLennan. For two years I had suffered from Laryngitis until my voice was lost to that extent that I could not speak above a whisper, my general health was undermined, and I was going fast on a decline. I tried everything—doctors, the Hot Springs and all—and nothing seemed of any use. Shortly after Doctor MacLennan came here, I placed myself under his care. Today, I feel better than for years past, my throat trouble has disappeared, and I can yell like a cowboy." Continuing his investigation, the reporter called on the Doctor himself, at his parlors on the second floor of the Mohonk building. The reception room was found crowded with ladies, while on the balcony were seated a number of men awaiting their turns.

The reporter retired to await a more favorable time for securing an interview with the Doctor, and meanwhile, engaged in conversation with Hon. J. D. Monihon, Chairman of the Board of Insane Asylum Directors, whose office adjoins that of the Doctor. "There seems to be a continuous stream of people," said Mr. Monihon, "pouring into the next room all day long. They are afflicted with almost every ill that flesh is heir to; but I hear from them, as they go away, nothing but the highest praise for Doctor MacLennan, and confident hopes for complete recovery. I know, personally, of a number of extraordinary cures he has made, that show him to be a most able physician."

A CASE OF PARALYSIS.  
When opportunity offered admittance was gained to the operating room, where a greeting was received from the Doctor. He was working upon a patient under treatment for paralysis. The mode of operation seemed to be a combination of electricity, massage and medicinal applications.

The gentleman being operated upon is named Leurence Ventling. During a short absence of the Doctor he grew enthusiastic in his praise of the treatment received. "Just four years and three months ago," he said, "I was mining on Lynx creek, near Prescott. One morning on arising I was stricken as quickly as though a bullet had hit me with paralysis in the right side, arm and leg. I was taken to Prescott and have since spent in physicians' fees alone over \$700. I was at the Castle Creek Hot Springs when I heard that Dr. MacLennan was in Phoenix and took the earliest opportunity of coming down and consulting him. I have been under his care for two weeks and see"—he raised his arm above his head—"I can use my arm without trouble and am able to walk without crutches. I am deeply grateful for the good that has been done me, when recovery seemed out of the question."

REFINAL TROUBLE CURED.  
Another patient whose treatment was witnessed was G. K. Smith, the cleaner and dyer, whose shop is located on Cortez street, opposite the Monihon block. He has been troubled for several years with what the Doctors called Sciatica and for five months past has been unable to do any work at all. He placed himself under Dr. MacLennan's care about ten days ago, when it was discovered that his ailment was a curvature of the spine, caused by the wasting away of the tissue between the vertebrae of the lower portion of the spinal column. He is now much improved. His back is regaining its suppleness, showing that the natural oil is once more being secreted and he confidently expects an entire cure before the Doctor leaves.

Dr. MacLennan is a man of fine physique, with every indication of strong natural magnetic power. He ascribes his success in the treatment of the chronic diseases that are brought to him to the improved methods he uses and to the superior apparatus he brings to his aid. Those who need his services should not delay seeing him, for Phoenix cannot hope to long retain him.

## TUCSON ADVERTISEMENTS.

## MAISON DOREE

OF TUCSON.  
West side of Church Plaza; Finest Restaurant South of San Francisco.

PRIVATE DINING ROOMS, STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

ALEX. ROSSI AND JOE MICOTTI.

## JOHN C. SMITH,

TUCSON, ARIZ.

OFFICE: Care U. S. Surveyor-General.

U. S. DEPUTY SURVEYOR.

THE LEXINGTON STABLES, AT TUCSON.

Finest equipages in the Territory.

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Orders may be sent in from the hotel at the depot.

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OF TUCSON.

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Large Fire Proof Vault at.

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## PROPOSALS

For Artesian Well Boring.

THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY of Arizona invite sealed proposals for the sinking of a well upon the grounds of the University within a radius of ten miles of Tucson.

The bids should state the price for the following depths: 300 feet, 700 feet and 1000 feet, and the price per each 100 feet above 1000 to 1500 feet.

The well will be cased from top to bottom with the best casing used in such wells; said casing not to be less than six inches in diameter.

As a guarantee of the good faith of the bidder each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of five hundred (\$500) dollars.

Bids will be received up to 8 o'clock Tuesday night, June 22, 1890.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

J. M. ORMSBY, Secretary.

TUCSON, ARIZ., June 5, 1890.

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